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In Dr. Schubotz's expedition the zoological interest was predominant. He wished to ascertain the boundary between the faunas of the tropical forest and the steppe. He found that the forest represents a zoological unit by itself, perhaps the most clearly defined zoological sub-region of Africa. The fact that certain forms have been found so far only in one or another part of it is not a proof of the contrary but is easily explained by the vastness of the territory and our insufficient knowledge of it, and by the comparative scarcity of the forms themselves. Of the most coveted of them, the okapi, Dr. Schubotz killed two, taking also the first photograph of a freshly killed one. The "gallery" forests which skirt the rivers in the border region of the forests proper, are probably relicts of them, and derive their fauna from them. The fauna of the steppe, on the other hand, seems to be derived from another zoological center, which may have been located in North Africa.

Ethnological discovery was the main object of Von Wiese's expedition, but it was richly supplemented by other work. This is especially gratifying because the progress of "civilization" even in remote parts of Africa makes the securing of genuine material and information more difficult every year. At Fort Lamy (Bagirmi) a native tailor's shop was even found to contain a sewing machine!

The Duke himself collected a large amount of perfectly new material on Islam in North Kamerun. Elaborate question blanks supplied by the Colonial Institute at Hamburg were answered *in situ*, valuable native manuscripts were secured and several native scribes wrote historical and genealogical data of their tribes for the expedition. From the evidence thus collected it appears that Islam was introduced into these regions from the north, *e. g.*, from the western Sahara, with the exception, of course, of the Arabs who are of eastern origin and share the beliefs of the East.

The linguistic conditions in the Duke's field of work were very complicated. The three principal idioms of Africa meet there: the Hamitic, Sudanese, and Bantu languages, all of them interspersed with Arabic acquisitions. The linguistic collection of the combined expedition comprises specimens of seventy-one different languages, including forty phonograms, which will afford quite a new basis for African philology. The purely ethnological collections contain about 4,300 pictures, photographs, and drawings, together with over 4,000 ethnological objects. Of especial interest is the description of the Pygmies in the report of the South Kamerun expedition who seem to be related to the Pygmies of the upper Nile, although much of their civilization and even many words of their language are borrowed from their negro neighbors. In Von Wiese's report, the tribes between the Shari and Ubangi rivers, some of whom had not been visited since the days of Junker and Marchand, present a strange combination of native Arabic, and European customs and influences. The three sultanates of the Asande: Bangassu, Rafai, and Semio, which were chosen for temporary headquarters, afforded the author ample opportunity to study both the character and condition of the people, and the methods of the French government. Unfortunately the influence of the latter is very small in these far-away regions, as Von Wiese experienced himself in a very annoying way by the difficulty of securing the necessary number of carriers.

MARTHA KRUG GENTHE.

ASIA

Turkestan. By Prince V. I. Massalskyĭ. Vol. 19 in the Series: Russia. A Full Geographical Description of Our Country. Under general supervision of P. P. Semenov-Tian-Shansky, and V. I. Lamanskyĭ. Edited by V. P. Semenov-Tian-Shansky. [In Russian]. x and 861 pp. Maps, illus., bibliog. index. A. F. Devrien, St. Petersburg, 1913. Roubles 5.50. 9 x 6½.

The author's aim is to show what development has been made in Turkestan since the Russian occupation over forty years ago. As Turkestan has great industrial importance, over a third of the book is given to economic topics, such as laws governing the distribution of water for irrigation, new irrigation works, railroads, etc. Special attention is given to cotton, silk and fruit growing. The author thinks that the Khanates of Bokhara and Khiva must fully be brought under the Russian régime for their own good and that of the rest of Turkestan.